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A NARROW ESCAPE.

Presence of Mind in the Face of a Terrible Danger.

One of the strangest incidents of the recent rebellion is told by William Mitchell in his "Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny." Mr. Mitchell, who was sergeant of a highland regiment, had the misfortune during a battle to lose the greatest which every soldier carried, and he was known as a "Crane's roll" and strapped to the shoulders in such a manner that it crossed the breast.

Many a man owed his life to the fact that bullets became spent in passing through the rolls. It happened that in the heat of the fight my roll was cut right through where the two ends were fastened together by the stroke of a keen edged talwar, which was intended to cut me.

As the day was warm, I was rather glad to get rid of it, but by 10 o'clock at night the roll was still on my back. I was not at all comfortable. I was in a cold November night in upper India.

My company was encamped in an open field. At the first line of attack, a large number of our men were small and the roll was a great hindrance. I was not at all comfortable. I was in a cold November night in upper India.

It struck me that some of the boys might have dropped the blankets in their hurried departure. With this hope I went into one of the rooms where a lamp was burning, took it off the shelf and walked to the door of the great dome mosque or tomb.

I peered into the dark, but could see nothing. I advanced slowly, but my foot caught on a stone. I fell, and the roll was cut through where the two ends were fastened together by the stroke of a keen edged talwar, which was intended to cut me.

I took in my danger at a glance. There I was, up to my knees in gunpowder, with a lighted match in my hand. My hair was on end, and my knees were knocking together. Cold perspiration broke out all over me. I had a sudden thought of the handkerchief in my pocket with which to extinguish my light, and the next moment might be my last, for the overhauling wick already threatened to send the smoldering roll top to bottom, with consequences too dreadful to contemplate.

Quick as thought I put my left hand under the down dropping flame and, clapping it firmly, slowly turned to the door.

Fear so overcame all other sensation that I felt no pain of the burn until I was outside. Then it was sharp enough. I poured the oil from the lamp into my burned hand. Then I knelt down and thanked God.

Next I staggered to Captain Dawson and told him. He did not believe me and told me I had waked up from a dream. I showed him the powder still sticking on my wet feet. He instantly roused the sleeping men and quenched every spark of fire on the premises.

Impatient.

"Well, if that ain't the limit!" mused the postman as he carried down the steps of a private residence.

"What's the trouble?" queried the passing citizen, who had overheard the postman's noisy thought.

"Why," explained the man in gray, "the woman in that house says if I don't come along early she'll get her letters from some other carrier."—Chicago News.

The Children's Banker.



WHICH ROAD DO YOU TRAVEL?

Here Are the Signposts: End of One Will Find You "Broke," Other Happy and With Funds.

There are two roads in life. One leads to a quagmire of nothingness. The other leads to success. Both are lined with signposts to show the wary traveler in which direction he is moving. But many people go along, their eyes on the skies, on the ground, or unseeing in dreamland, never noticing that they are advancing on the wrong highway. Do you know which road you are traveling? Here are the signposts. The end of one will find you empty-handed. The end of the other will find you with funds for a sunny opportunity—with War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds working for you at over 4 per cent interest.

Spendthrift Road.

"This is on me."
"One more of the same."
"Lend me five."
"Charge this."
"Here, boy."
"Where do we go from here?"
"Let's have another round."
"You can go home any time."
"Your money's no good."
"I can't be bothered with small change."
"The sky's the limit."
"I'm paying for this."
"Don't be a piker."
"It's all in a lifetime."
"More where this came from."

Thrifty Road.

"What's the price of this?"
"One will do."
"The walk will do me good."
"No, thank you."
"I can't afford that."
"Give me your best price."
"I'll carry this."
"I promised my wife."
"I need the money."
"Let me pay my share."
"I can get along without this."
"I'll get it as I need it."
"Is it worth seeing?"
"A penny is as good in my pocket."
"This is what I got for my money."

Left Till Called For.

When Wilkinson went to his office one day last week he felt calm and contented. He hadn't any need to worry about his wife's loneliness any more, for he had bought a capital watchdog for her.

But, alas, when he arrived home his wife met him with the deplorable news that the dog had gone.

"Eh?" said Wilkinson. "Did he break the chain, then?"

"No," she replied, "but a great ugly looking tramp came her and acted so impudently that I let the dog loose. But instead of tearing the tramp to pieces the nasty dog went off with him."

"Great Scott!" said Wilkinson. "That must have been the tramp I bought him from!"—London Express.

A Peculiar Couple.

Conversation had turned to the subject of two men, utterly dissimilar, who nevertheless roomed together. One of these men was generally conceded to be a "freak." His name was John.

"John and Jim are certainly a queer pair," quipped somebody.

"John and anybody are a queer pair," quipped somebody else.

Poor John!—Exchange.

"You wouldn't take that fellow who worth \$1,000,000, would you?"

"Gracious, no!"

"Well, he isn't!"—Philadelphia Press.

His Thrifty Sons.



600 BULLETS PER MINUTE.

The recently invented Benet-Merrier gun combines the rapidity of fire, range and effectiveness of a machine gun with the lightness and action of a magazine rifle. The gun is fired from a rest and held against the shoulder of its operator, who can either fire from a sitting position or lying prone. The regulation cartridge is used in clips that hold 60. A good rifleman can discharge from 300 to 500 shots per minute. If assisted in feeding by a man to fill the clips. The gun is at present undergoing a series of tests by army officers, with a view to its adoption by the government.—Popular Mechanics.

WHAT LIQUOR REALLY DOES.

A writer in the Sun says that the bonedry law of Colorado has "worked satisfactorily" in his state. Because of prohibition, he says that assault and wife beating complaints have been greatly reduced. Like many a man this simple water drinker thinks that liquor transforms man into a cruel monster; that a couple of drinks of whiskey so infuriates a man that he goes out and whips somebody and then goes home and beats his wife. Nothing is more ridiculous. The true nature of a man comes out when he is under the influence of liquor; he throws the bridle off and does what his heart or his befuddled head prompts him to do. If a man is uxorious he goes home and embraces his wife; if he has a cruel nature he may beat her. But the man who would whip his wife after consuming whiskey would do so when sober. A drunken man, if he has a generous nature, gives away his money. One day last week the newspapers told of a man who scattered bills along Broadway, and handed money to newboys. He had been drinking. All under the sun that liquor does, as we said before, is to bring out the true nature of a man, and most men are rather decent.—Morning Telegraph, New York City.

READ! READ!!

Editor San Diego, Cal. Sun: I was an advertisement inserted by the Dry Federation in your issue of today in which they quote bodily from another publication an article which related to the purchase of whiskey by a man named Cole and the sale of same to soldiers who afterwards cut the Cole person with a knife. The ad. admonished the voters to do away with such practices by voting San Diego dry. Lord forgive these dry advocates, for they know not what they do, or say. Any person who has ever been in dry territory must laugh after reading the ad. above mentioned.

In Arizona, where I am a large land holder, and owner and possessor of the largest individual stock outfit in the state, employing many men and paying the state over \$4,000 annually in taxes prohibition is a joke, and utterly impossible of enforcement. I have seen more drunkenness since Arizona went dry than ever before when the state was wet and wide open. Workmen are not as well off as before, for they now pay \$8 and \$10 a quart for vile whiskey where they used to get good liquor for \$1.50 per quart. I believe in license and regulation. That is the only solution to the liquor problem. Prohibition and temperance are direct opposites. If one is right the other is wrong and vice versa. A real American resents the efforts of others to control his personal habits.

GUY SCHULTZ.

Mallie & Schultz, Hissed.

"STRANGE OATHS."

Before Mr. Justice White took the oath of chief justice he was required to subscribe to the "oath of allegiance" required of all ex-Confederates entering upon federal office. When Judge Buchanan presented himself in the Tennessee supreme court as a member of that body appointed by the governor a few days ago, he was called upon, under the law of the state, to swear that he had not engaged in a duel since the passage of the statute on that subject and that he would not do so during his term of office.

It is well that judges on the bench be bound by sufficient formal obligations and pledges. At the same time such oaths as those mentioned were formulated for times far other than the present, and it might be well to abolish them.

GOOD CROP FOR INDIANA.

Farmers Find Profit in Sugar Beets and Increased Yield of Other Crops.

How sugar beet growing in Indiana has worked out thus far in actual practice may be seen by a few instances of Indiana farmers who have planted the new crop and have kept a record of cost and profit. H. Haggard of Monroe gathered fifteen tons per acre, a ton above the average crop, and made a profit of \$800, or \$40 an acre. John Hively of Bluffton got a crop of thirteen tons to the acre from a field of thirteen acres. His profit after deducting all expenses was \$602 an acre. This, he said, was the biggest profit he had ever made on farming land.

Fred Lach of Bluffton kept a careful account of his different crops. His corn netted him a profit of \$28 an acre, his oats \$12, and twelve and a half acres of sugar beets gave him \$52 an acre above expenses. This, he said, proved to his satisfaction that "beet growing is a money maker for the farmer, aside from the vast amount of good his land derives from beets and the lessons in scientific farming they teach him."

Fifteen acres in sugar beets gave a yield of eleven tons to the acre on the farm of L. W. Bushy of Monroe. Mr. Bushy declared that he was well pleased with the outcome of his first season with the crop.

"We had an unusual rainfall hereabouts," he said, "which injured all our crops, and I feel sure that with the usual weather I could almost double my tonnage per acre. As it was, I made a profit of about \$25 per acre, and, although I have not had any personal experience of the good the land receives from cultivating beets, I have seen other farmers who have almost doubled their oat crop by rotation with beets."

William Casner of Preble had raised beets in Michigan for seven years before coming to Indiana. He said that the rainy season of last year did not give a fair test of the Indiana soil, yet he found his new land better fitted for the crop than the farm he had left in Michigan. Even with last year's rainy weather he averaged thirteen tons of beets to the acre and looked for from fifteen to twenty in the coming season. He planted fourteen acres last year and this spring will plant forty.

"I know from actual experience," he said, "that a farmer can harvest from twenty-five to thirty bushels more oats per acre on the land he has sown to beets than he could before growing them."

L. A. Thomas of Monroe, who was growing beets for the second time last year, said that his beet crop had dropped from twenty tons to the acre to eleven on account of the unfavorable weather, but that he felt he had made a high profit notwithstanding. The oat which he planted on his former beet land yielded double the amount he had been accustomed to harvest because of the added fertility of the soil produced by beet cultivation.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Wages and Prices of Beets Much Higher in the United States.

The difference between the conditions under which beet sugar is produced in the United States and Europe is strikingly shown by a report just published as a United States war document. Summarizing 117 reports from various European countries, this document shows that 65 cents a day was the highest rate earned by men working in the European beet fields, while 40 cents was the average rate. In all the European countries, however, the greater part of the field labor is done by women and children at wages ranging from 10 cents a day for children in Russia to 36 cents a day for women in Denmark. To these poor laborers the \$2.00 a day, which represents the average earnings of field workers in the United States, must appear a princely income.

Among the factory workers engaged in beet sugar production the difference is equally striking. The men working in the factories of the great European sugar making countries, France and Germany, receive an average daily wage of 81 cents, according to official figures published by their own governments. The average American wage for employees in the beet sugar factories, \$2.10 a day, is more than three times as great.

Likewise the farmers who grow the beets in Europe receive only \$4 to \$4.20 a ton for their crops, although they pay four to five times as much rent for their land as the American farmer does.

While these figures serve to show why it is that Europe can produce sugar cheaper than the United States, it is an interesting fact that the only important country of Europe where the people are able to buy sugar cheaper than in the United States is England. Even in England the price paid for the sugar most generally used is as high as the prices paid here. On the whole, the lot of an American sugar beet grower or worker must be considered preferable to that of his European competitor.

LABOR AND CAPITAL MUST PATCH UP DIFFERENCES.

Better Understanding Between the Two Factors Essential to Business Prosperity.

"More than anything else in this country we need a better understanding between capital and labor," says George E. Roberts, former director of the United States mint. "The wage earner must come to see that the problem of increasing production and lowering costs is his problem as well as the employer's. An appeal must somehow be made to his spirit, to his creative powers, which will enlist his willing co-operation and develop his latent capabilities."

"We have the highest wage scale in the world, and we want it to be still higher, but you cannot make wages higher by increasing production costs. Higher costs and prices simply go around to the rear entrance and settle down on the same premises."—Industrial Conservation, New York.

MUST ELECT BUSINESS MEN.

Country Needs Them as Officeholders, Says E. W. Rice.

"If our government is to continue to regulate business," says E. W. Rice, president of the General Electric company, "it is essential that the men we elect to the legislatures and to government offices should be possessed of accurate knowledge of modern business."

"Modern business is highly complex. Our political bodies as at present constituted cannot possibly administer such a delicate and intricate situation with success."

"It is also vital that we should take an interest in those whom we select to represent us in our government offices."—Industrial Conservation, New York.

WHY IS INDUSTRY LIKE A THREE LEGGED STOOL?

For a Solution of the Conundrum Read the Following Terms Interview.

Andrew Carnegie, who since his retirement from active life has devoted himself to the study of human relations, was recently asked which he considered the most important factor in industry—labor, capital or brains? The candy Scot replied, with a merry twinkle in his eye:

"Which is the most important leg of a three legged stool?"

For all the factors in industry there is a tabloid sermon in the steel man's terse reply, a sermon which brings home more effectively than any lengthy discussion could possibly do, the interdependence of employers and employees and the necessity for their working together with the public to protect the prosperity of industry.

But Mr. Carnegie is only one of the many authorities who have laid stress upon this theme. Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation and president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, recently expressed the same idea from another viewpoint—namely, the value of loyalty in employees and the necessity for cultivating this loyalty.

"It is well," said Judge Gary, "for the large number of employers to bear in mind that they cannot successfully carry on their affairs without having the labor and loyalty of their employees. The work of multitudes will always be needed for the successful operation of business, but it is clear that the skilled laborer or the highly educated or experienced employee would not without abundant capital accomplish pronounced success."—Industrial Conservation, New York.

BETTERED CONDITIONS DUE TO EMPLOYERS.

Demagogue Deserves No Credit For Improving the Lot of the Wage Earner, Says Manufacturer.

"Manufacturers as a rule are not opposed to the highest wages consistent with personal efficiency, decent hours and the necessary provisions of social legislation," says a prominent Milwaukee manufacturer. "Employers as a class have come to realize that the contented, healthy workman is the most efficient workman and that in consequence high wages, reasonable hours, good regulation for safety, sanitation, welfare, etc., are splendid investments."

"The trouble is that the demagogue does not give the manufacturer credit for bringing about better conditions, but with slyly tongue oratory leads the workman into pitfalls from which he is unable to recover for years. Undoubtedly every employee can do better by stating any grievance which he may have to his employer instead of preaching it to men who have no interest in him or in the industry in which he is working."—Industrial Conservation, New York.